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ALBERTA'S PROVINCIAL WEEKLY

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NOTE AND COMMENT

There is nothing half-hearted about Rev. Dr. McDougall's enthusiasm in regard to the future of Alberta. No one has known it longer or has been in a position to know it better. Here is a part of what he said in the course of a Thanksgiving Day sermon at Calgary:

"We are engaged in the greatest war of the centuries—the conquering of the wilderness with its millions of unexplored acres, its countless wealth of soil, forest and mine. I love Alberta. I came into it 45 years ago and I have roamed it as probably no other living man has done. Alberta can support a population of 16,000,000 souls. It is a marvellous, a wonderful land."

"Years before white settlement came into Alberta, as I used to float down the mighty Saskatchewan and see the boundless stores of coal and the untold natural wealth which a bountiful Providence has provided for man, I dreamed of the future of this glorious land and I looked ahead and saw the people of the world pouring in. I saw the present wonderful development coming and I thought of transcontinentals multiplied."

"My faith in Alberta has never faltered and I foresee the day when this fair land will have 16,000,000 of a population."

Rev. Dr. McDougall speaks from the experience of half a century, during which time he has travelled constantly throughout the present province. At the luncheon of the Edmonton Canadian Club on Monday the testimony was given of one whose acquaintance with Alberta is of more recent date, but whose opinion is still of the greatest value. Mr. Ernest Thompson-Seton, the eminent naturalist, who has just returned from spending the summer in Edmonton's hinterland to the north. The country he compared to south-western Manitoba. There was undoubtedly some poor land but vast stretches of what was as beautiful as anyone could desire, sufficient to maintain an immense population. Wheat could certainly be grown from 500 to 600 miles north of Edmonton and even at that there were some people who thought justice was not being done to the country further on. Speaking of summer frosts he emphasized the fact that if they prevented a country from producing wheat successfully, then there were no wheat countries in America. These visitations were bound to grow less frequent in the West just as they had in older communities as settlement progressed.

Mr. Thompson Seton, as was to be expected, was deeply concerned in regard to the animal life of the northland and is strongly of the opinion that the government should set aside a national park there as a game haven. From all accounts, it is none too early to make this move, which would be fully in accord with the department's general policy. The herds of buffalo, still existing in the north, have been very sadly depleted by the hunters of late and other animals should, in the general interest, be given adequate protection.

Needless to say, the libel suit entered by Sir Frederick Borden against the publishers of the Nineteenth Century on account of an article by Mr. Hamilton Fyfe of the London Daily Mail, in which a story was reproduced from a Western Canadian weekly, reflecting seriously on the Minister's character, will be followed with keen interest in this part of the country. Sir Frederick takes the ground that to proceed against the journal, which published the story in the first place, would be simply to give it the advertisement, which it above everything else seeks. With the Nineteenth Century, however, he claims, it is different and it is his intention to push the case to a conclusion.

The Minister's statement reveals an extraordinary condition of things. If he goes on with the suit, it is evident that he is not afraid to court investigation of his alleged conduct. Without attempting to prejudice the case, of the details of which we know nothing, let us suppose that Sir Frederick is shown to be entirely innocent of the charges made against him. Would he have had to remain with such a stigma attached to him, if a publication like the Nineteenth Century had not given circulation to the charge? Is it open to a notoriety-seeking and irresponsible journal to defame the character of whomsoever it pleases, without fear of suffering the consequences. This story was read by easily a hundred times as many Canadians in the journal in which it first appeared as read it in the Nineteenth Century, yet Sir Frederick tells us that he would never have thought of prosecuting the original offender. It is not a sufficient explanation to say that the latter has no influence. It is a very great influence and it is not in the public interests that, as Sir Frederick's statement serves to indicate, it should have complete immunity before the law.

A case came up at the Supreme Court in Red Deer last week, the result in which should discourage the operations of certain enterprising gentlemen who have made profitable trips through this part of the west in recent years. Dr. John Collinson bought an encyclopedia. The agent was evidently a smooth talker, as all such agents are, and Dr. Collinson claims he made certain representations, which the books themselves did not bear out. The company sued to recover and the action was dismissed. With this result before him, many another victim will wish that he had had the grit of Dr. Collinson. The safest method to pursue, however, is not to wait for a law court to free you from responsibility, but to refuse altogether to buy merely on the strength of an agent's assertions. No matter what the reputation of the firm, in whose name the is doing business, purchasers should insist on seeing and examining the volumes before agreeing to take them. Any publishing house that is offering something worth buying will allow this.

The spectacular election contest in Bellechasse, Quebec, has resulted in the return of Hon. Mr. Turgeon, by a majority in the neighborhood of 800. Such a defeat is bound to diminish Mr. Bourassa's prestige but there is very little likelihood that he will disappear from public life. Whatever his standing throughout the rest of the province, his constituents in Bellechasse are intensely devoted to him and, if he wishes it, will undoubtedly send him back to the House of Commons. The country needs men of backbone, who do their own thinking, at Ottawa. But Mr. Bourassa's strong sectionalism and his constant appeals to racial sentiment, make his success anything but desirable. It is difficult to see how the country would be benefited in any way by his obtaining a hold in Quebec at the expense of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues of that province.

The first prosecution under the Labor Disputes Act has resulted in the conviction of the Hillcrest Coal Company on a charge of locking out its men without resort to the conciliation board. A fine of \$200 was imposed for each day that the mine was idle. The result indicates that it is the intention to fully enforce the legislation, radical as it is. If applied impartially, in the case of employers and employees alike, there is every reason to think that the act will prove of very considerable public benefit.

To illustrate how much better the farmer is off this year, with his crop but fairly good, than he has been in other years, the experience of Mr. D. W. Warner, ex-president



The Birds of Prey

Nat. Ord. "CRIM:CODII DEFENSORES OR CROOK HUNTERS."

No. 1. Is known as the "Pacis Justicium" or Justice of the Peace (Wilson) and subsists on flies (printer's error—should be PEEPS—Ed.). It is a rapacious bird and will take its fees at any time. Is semi-nocturnal in its habits.—Is a good sifter—Nests in Courts and generally looks after the young which it feeds on bread and water.

No. 2. Is the "Longbeakum Principium," more generally known as Chief Beale, the long having been dropped in order to shorten matters. This bird is nocturnal in its habits and wanders around at night time. It visits low haunts in search of prey.

These birds hunt in couples and when the "Longbeakum P." finds any prey he brings it to the "J.P." who promptly extracts the fees and hands back the carcass. This carcass is then liberated and frequently acquires more fees when it is again caught and brought in.

These birds also subsist on assaults, non-payment of wages, juvenile offenders, 'et hoc genus omne.' Not being dangerous, they are allowed a certain amount of freedom.

of the Alberta Farmers' Association, whose place is on the Clover Bar road a short distance from Edmonton, may be cited. Mr. Warner is an excellent example of the business man in agriculture, by which we mean a farmer who applies business principles to his affairs. In 1905 and 1906 he came to the conclusion that the price offered for his wheat was too low and that he would gain by holding his crop. In neither year could he have obtained more than fifty cents a bushel. But during the past few weeks he has marketed the whole of his wheat of those two years, some two thousand bushels, at \$1.05 per bushel. With these facts before us, the ridiculousness of the charge made some time ago by a correspondent in a farm paper, who criticized Mr. Warner as a "dumper," is made apparent.

The Provincial Government is to be congratulated on its selection of Mr. R. B. Chadwick, secretary of the Edmonton Y.M.C.A., as superintendent of the reformatory, which it is proposed to establish. Mr. Chadwick will bring to his duties the fruit of many years' study of sociological questions, as well as of actual experience in the handling of youths of all kinds. Previous to the establishment of the reformatory, he will investigate the workings of similar institutions in other parts of the continent. The loss to the Edmonton Y.M.C.A., the successful inauguration of the work of which is due almost wholly to his ability and energy, is a very real one.

Hon. Mr. Cushing made an effective review of the provincial administration's work in his speech at the Vermilion banquet, part of which is reproduced in this issue. It will be as a government that does things that it will appeal to the people. The record which it has to its credit up to date is a most enviable one and but little over two years has passed since it assumed its duties. The legislation which it has initiated has met with a measure of support which seldom falls to the lot of any governing body. It is literally

true, as Mr. Cushing says, that no serious criticism has been offered of the government's actions. This may be due, to a certain extent, to the fact that the official opposition is practically extinct and that therefore there exists no agency for carrying on the work of criticism. But, under these conditions, the people can hardly be expected to withdraw their confidence from the present advisers of the Lieutenant Governor.

It is not only in matters of legislation, however, that they have been active and wide awake. They deserve especial credit for the way in which they are enforcing the law. Whatever one may think of the Dominion anti-combine act under which the attorney general's department is proceeding against the lumbermen, nothing but praise can be accorded for the thoroughness with which that prosecution is being carried on. During the past week, a motion to quash the indictment was dismissed and the case will be proceeded with before the Supreme Court on Monday. The same observation applies to the action being taken against the C.P.R. for violation of the Lord's Day Act in connection with the operation of C. and E. trains on Sunday, while the report of the chief license inspector just issued shows what constant activity Mr. Cross's department has shown during the past year in the enforcement of the liquor license laws.

Another undertaking which is of interest to the members of the Bar, rather than to the general public, deserves mention in this connection. There has just been completed a consolidation of the ordinances of the North West Territories in force on Aug. 31st, 1905, when the new province sprang into existence. The task was a heavy one, but its successful completion will make the administration of the law very much easier than it has been for some time past. Up to the present it has been with the greatest difficulty that anyone could discover what the law was on a great many important matters.

The people of Edmonton are promised full information at an early date in regard to the agreement for the C.P.R. entrance to the city. Mr. Whyte, on his return to Winnipeg, was evidently so thoroughly convinced that matters had been finally adjusted that he announced 'quite positively in the newspapers that the construction of the million dollar high level bridge, with the deck for street car and general traffic, would be proceeded with this winter. While we do not want to see this work gone on with on any terms whatever, and trust that the city will not have to pay more for the improved facilities that are promised them than it should, the result itself will be a highly welcome one.

The sensation of the week in municipal affairs was the report that the Strathcona radial railway company, by securing the right to construct an incline railway up the hill on the property at the foot of McDougall avenue, would be able to tap the very centre of the city without consulting the municipal authorities. It looks like a very shrewd move on their part but as one street line at least would have to be crossed, it is difficult to understand how the project could be carried out without the Edmonton council's being consulted.

A supposedly humorous reference was made to the Edmonton police in a city contemporary the other day, which was not calculated to raise that body in the estimation of the public. Such slurs are not deserved. Major Beale, since taking hold of his duties, has done a very great deal to improve the character of the force. If any fault is to be found with any of the men, he is only too glad to have the details given so that he may make investigation. But general derogatory statements are hardly fair. He and his men should be given all encouragement.

About Town.

The Bijou Theatre has been purchased from McKinnon and Fowler by Messrs R. E. Gorman and H. A. Hall.

Mr. Thomas Rookes has retired from the management of the Castle Hotel, to go to Seattle. His successor is Mr. J. A. Henry, formerly clerk at the Alberta.

Work is being commenced on the construction of a Presbyterian Church in Norwood, at the corner of Carey and Willow. Rev. C. D. Campbell, who has been holding services for some time in a tent, will have charge.

The financial situation across the border has led to the temporary suspension of work on the Griffin packing plant, east of the city.

A man named R. Thompson, charged with stealing goods from the Senate Cigar Store, escaped from the police cells on Saturday.

The city has concluded an agreement with Mr. David McDougall at Calgary for the construction of steps on his property up the hill to McDougall street.

John Morton, the former restaurant keeper, who came up for trial this week at the Supreme Court, was found guilty, sentence being reserved.

A committee of the Board of Trade is at work with a view to securing a reduction in the fire insurance rates.

Horne's skating rink is being put in shape this week for the coming season at corner 1st and Clara.

The old favorite "Uncle Tom's Cabin" played to large audiences at the Edmonton Opera House on Tuesday and Wednesday.

A large audience listened to a delightful programme rendered by the Commemorator choir, composed of young Welshmen resident in the city, at the Edmonton Opera House on Thursday evening. The choruses were excellent and most of the solos of a high order. Mr. David Jones, the conductor, is a musician of no small ability and his voice of beautiful quality was heard to excellent advantage in Stephen Adams' well known solo "Mona". Mayor Griesbach presided.

Calgary and Edmonton play Rugby football at the exhibition grounds on Saturday at 2.30 p.m. The English rules will be followed and as the match is for the championship of the province, a game of unusual interest should be provided.

SPUTTERINGS OF AN OLD-TIME FRYING-PAN.

By E. N. Barker

Fred Pace's Corner—The Fur-Trader's Need of Caution.

Certain old-timers have been conceded certain privileges as to the localities in which they first took up their several abodes, and many years ago these parts of the country came to be looked upon as their private property in a way. So that a locality was looked upon not so much as a part of the Dominion of Canada but as belonging to the man who had squatted there. Custom makes good law, the lawyers say, and if law is really common sense then those who inaugurated the procedure above may be said to have been well in line. Briefly summed up, in the early eighties there were not many inhabitants south of McLeod and after leaving McLeod going south west there was not a domicile inhabited by whites till we reached Stand Off, an old log whiske trading post situated about 2-1/2 miles above the junction of the Belly River with the Kootenai. This old log post, forming three sides of a square with the front to Belly River, was purchased from Dutch Fred by the Oxley Ranch about 1885. On the Stand Off bottom were two stores owned by Jimmy Murray and Fred Pace, rivals in business as Indian traders and loving each other with an undying antipathy. Only history must truthfully relate that Fred Pace was the most vociferous about the other party who had not, according to Fred, a shred of respectability to stand upon. Still Fred was well known and had his good points. His career had been a varied one before joining the police. He came of the family that made the old time clocks upon so many of which the name of Pace will be found inscribed in the old country and was for a time with Lloyd's in London and was always a very clever business man. One winter in McLeod he sensed after that there was likely to be a shortage in sugar so bought up all the visible supply. Then later, when snow was deep and no more could be brought from Benton by trail, he sprang his corner and everyone had to buy sugar from Fred even [the redoubtable] I. G. Baker and Co., at Fred's own price, which went up to nearly \$80 a bag before he got through. At one time Fred Pace is said to have been amateur champion walker in England and never did he forget a very brisk way of walking. His conversation was just as terse and to the point and he also excelled as a poker player. He resented the intrusion of any other Indian trader on the Stand Off bottom.

BILL OLDING'S SHACK

At the head of Lee's Creek had been another trading post, where hides were bartered off, belonging to old man Lee who removed to Pincher Creek. The Cochrane Ranch was about ten miles above Stand Off on the Belly River and just below the Muirhead ranch. The winters in those early years of the eighties were quite cold and we felt it more, possibly because we only used wood for fuel. The Muirhead ranch had belonged to Bill Olding and the shack where the fur trading had been done was turned into a chicken house, but the counter was there for some years later over which the trader received the furs, then handed the whiskey, or goods over the bar, usually whiskey, and flinging the furs through a trap door swung on hinges behind him so that he would not have to leave his gun or turn his back to the Indians in front of him. It was necessary to be careful in those days.

The only people that wintered south of Belly River where the brush grass grew knee high and the chicken wind skinned the rolling hills, making it an ideal winter range, in 1884, were Messrs Ashe, Cotter and Derenize on what is now Mr. Arthur Perry's farm and

(Continued on page 4)

PERSONALIA

Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Finlay were expected to arrive in Medicine Hat this week. They came from Liverpool by the Empress of Ireland on Oct. 18.

Mr. W. H. White of Fort Saskatchewan who has been prominently mentioned as Liberal candidate for the House of Commons in Victoria constituency, has resigned his position as homestead inspector.

Mr. Harry Raikes of Pine Lake has announced himself a Conservative candidate for the Provincial Legislature in the Innisfail constituency. "We advise Mr. Raikes," says the Red Deer Advocate, "to take warning from the fate of our friend, Capt. Thomas, of the Camrose Mail. After a prolonged search through Strathcona constituency, and extensive advertising for a candidate of the right sort, the Capt. came to the conclusion that the finger of destiny pointed in his way, and he gallantly gave in and announced himself as a Conservative candidate for the Camrose for Strathcona constituency. But the Conservative machine, as the Capt. waits, turned him down with a thud which was heard all over the province, and the Capt. got mad and went for the local leaders without gloves; much good is likely to be done him. Mr. Raikes had better get the touch with the powers that be before he gets further into the game."

Mr. C. L. Durie, crown prosecutor for the Red Deer and Lacombe districts, has moved from Edmonton to Red Deer.

Dr. James Hanney of Fredericton N.B., the distinguished historian of New Brunswick, spent the first of the week in Edmonton, in connection with an important mission on which he is now engaged. He has been delegated by the Dominion Archives department to visit different parts of the country for the purpose of investigating the material that is available in each for the purpose of historical research. He has now been engaged on the task for two years and for three months back has been in the west. For forty years he has been engaged in historical work, conducting it for the first part of that period in the spare time of a busy journalist's life.

For many years he was editor of the St. John Telegraph and saw service on the Montreal Herald and Brooklyn Eagle as well. His "History of the War of 1812" is one of the most complete of Canadian historical works. Dr. Hanney was the guest of the Canadian Club on Monday at the luncheon tendered Mr. Thompson Seton.

Mr. H. T. Jaffray, who has held the position of accountant in the Imperial Bank for the past year, has been appointed acting manager at Prince Albert branch, and left on Monday night to assume his new duties. Mr. W. R. Scott, formerly accountant at Calgary, has been promoted to the position of accountant at Edmonton branch. Mr. Jaffray's connection with the Edmonton branch has extended over two long periods of service and by the custom of the institution, as well as by friends in general, his departure will be much regretted.

Miss E. Pauline Johnston, the well-known poetess of the Six Nations Indians, spent part of Saturday and Sunday in Edmonton.

A most successful banquet was tendered Dr. McIntyre, P. on Wednesday last week by the Liberals of Leduc. Mayor Gaez presided and the following was the toast list: "Edmonton," Rev. C. C. Hogg; "The Town of Leduc," Coun. Alton and E. Kirkpatrick; "Agriculture," J. Oswald, S. Ecker, F. Blanes, E. Wells, C. J. Bomquist, O. C. McIn, J. Rodney, Jas. Mundy; "Our Guest," Dr. McIntyre; "The Legislature," R. T. Telford; "The Learned Professions," Rev. C. Hogg; "The Press," J. K. Kerr; "The Ladies," Messrs. John and Washburn; "Leduc Constituency," E. C. Wells; "Town of Millet," Messrs. Rodney and Fraser; "The Liberal Party," Messrs. Wells, Tobin, and Hopkins.

The death of Hon. Dr. Melvin of Brandon, as a result of an operation for appendicitis, which was followed by paralysis, has caused profound regret wherever the honorable gentleman was known. Only a few months ago he was elected to the Roblin Cabinet as provincial secretary having represented Brandon since the general election in which the Greenway government went out of power. Dr. H. L. McIntyre of Edmonton was away on a shooting trip, when word came of his brother's serious illness and could not be communicated with before death ensued.

Mr. Fred Cromwell and his party have arrived at Vancouver after their long arduous trip from Edmonton by way of the Yellowhead Pass and the Fraser river.

Mr. Percy Hardisty last week had the honor of driving the first automobile to Athabasca Lake. He was

accompanied by his wife, his mother, Miss Rhea Hardisty and Mr. Leslie Wood.

The death occurred on Saturday morning last of Mr. Ormond Morris, formerly a merchant at Leduc, and a resident of Leduc, and Mr. Garnet Morris of Edmonton. He was twenty-six years of age and survived by a young wife. He had been in ill health for some time.

Mr. Forbes Grant has returned from Prince Rupert. He expects to go back in the spring, when he looks for the townsite to be put on the market.

The Winnipeg Canadian Club the other day honored Mr. Cy. Warman, who has other claims to celebrity than as the author of "Sweet Marie," and who as an American resident of Canada has done more than perhaps any other man within the last decade to make the Dominion known across the border. Mr. Warman's speech is well worth reproducing in full, but here are a few selections:

"I am not here to preach," he said in his opening remarks, "but to show my appreciation of this invitation to talk to you. Now that I am here I want to make a few suggestions, especially to the young men, who must play an important part in the building of the west. I know it is infinitely easier to give than to receive advice—but I want to impress upon you the importance of being fair with the foreigner. Remember that every man's an alien away from home, and a foreigner when he faces from his own fireside. Give him, in the language of Mr. Roosevelt, 'a square deal.' Do not forget that the children of the new comer may be no more foreigners than many of you are today, whose parents were cradled beyond the sea."

"Remember that yours is always the best, but never the only country in this good world. Don't let anyone fool you with the fallacy that God in His Wisdom ever aimed all the virtues for one and all the virtues for another nation of this earth. One of the best fellows I ever knew was a Turk. And, in your intercourse with the new comer, keep in mind the fact that you are in a sense, his host."

"Really, sometimes when I am restless I forget that Canada does not belong to me. But I like it, and if you'll let me I'm going to stay here. I have a spell, I'm not going to tell you that I like it better than I like my own, my native land, for if I did I would weaken my argument and cheapen myself."

"I am willing, however, to go as far as the young fellow who, like the horse between two bundles of hay, had an embarrassment of riches. 'Now, girls,' said he, 'I love you both—one as much as the other, if not a little more. I would wed either, but the flag that floats below and above the boundary.'"

"And when I tell you that my father, now old and feeble, and that I would wed either, but the flag that floats below and above the boundary."

"When the stock exchange reopened on the 30th, men from all over the United States and Canada gathered in New York with pockets full of money to buy bargain stocks, and slowly but surely the money got into circulation once more. The saving of the situation was mainly due to this feature, and to the issuing of twenty-two million dollars of clearing house certificates which enabled the banks to do their business with each other without the use of the regular currency. This crisis of 1873 was followed by three years of 'hard times' and the country was very slow in making recovery. It is estimated that railway bonds to the value of eight hundred millions of dollars were in default at that time, of which three hundred millions were in default before the panic in September, 1873."

Sunny Alberta.

In a rear end collision between freights at the C.P.R. yards in Lethbridge on Feb. 20 William Fraser, a brakeman, was killed.

W. C. Simmons, M.P.P., at a meeting of the executive of the Lethbridge Board of Trade in speaking in regard to the establishment of a Land Titles Registry Office for Lethbridge, informed the residents that he had interviewed Hon. W. H. Cushing, the Provincial Minister of works. Mr. Cushing informed him that it was not the intention of the government to increase the number of offices but to enlarge the present offices and increase the staff so that the work may be expeditiously and cheaply handled. If an office were placed in every judicial district. The expense of erecting, equipping, and manning these would be very great. The government thought it better to centralize the work, increase the efficiency and lessen the expense of registration. He promised Mr. Simmons that just as soon as the necessary accommodation for an increased staff could be provided in Calgary, the service would be greatly improved and cheapened. Mr. Cushing authorized Mr. Simmons to say that the Department of Public Works was ready that the man should be suitable for a court house in Lethbridge. The Executive instructed the secretary to write the Deputy Minister of Public Works at Ottawa to urge upon him the necessity of hastening the construction of the government telephone system from Montreal to Lethbridge and on to Taber and Reliance.

E. W. McMullen, formerly of Lacombe, is to be the manager of the Merchants Bank branch, to be established at Lethbridge.

At the Medicine Hat sitting of the Supreme Court the trial takes place of Baumbach of Irvine, who is charged with performing a marriage ceremony without lawful authority between Jacob Duis and Rosina Mayer at Spring Coulee last December. The prisoner claims that he was ordained to be a minister of the Church of God at Winnipeg, North Dakota, twenty-six years ago, and that he was under the impression he could perform the marriage ceremony in Canada as well as in the United States. Another resident of Irvine, Jacob Krause, also comes on trial on a similar charge, the parties concerned being Jacob Lust and Maria Klein. The accused claims that he only performed an engagement ceremony.

Boring for oil has commenced in Pincher Creek, about a half mile north of the grist mill.

In view of the terribly disturbed financial conditions existing across the border just at present a few recently appeared in the Canadian Courier, and of unusual interest.

In 1873 came the worst crisis that the United States has ever known. This was largely due to the unduly rapid development of the railway interest as in 1857. It has been estimated that for several years previous to 1873, four hundred to five hundred millions annually had gone into the building and equipping of railways. At least four-fifths of this was raised by the sale of bonds abroad, and the remainder by term loans at home. The latter came to be enormous. Money grew scarce. Europe had no more money to buy bonds. Railway paper went to protest in August. Wheat began to move in September and advanced more money. The crisis came on September 17th, 18th and 19th when the Canada Southern, the Northern Pacific and the Chesapeake and Ohio were forced to suspend along with their bankers, Robinson Cox and Co., Jay Cook and Co., and Fish and Hatch. The next disaster was the failure of the Union Trust. Within a few days, stocks fell from twenty-five to fifty per cent. On the 23rd, Henry Clews and Co. failed. Thirty-five stock exchange firms were suspended; and the Exchange was closed from September 22nd to 30th.

The United States government endeavored to relieve the situation by buying twelve million dollars' worth of United States bonds, but the people held the money and the banks gained not a whit. Finally the banks refused to pay out greenbacks. The city of Chicago issued shin-plasters at five and ten dollars each to relieve the situation there. There was apparently no money in sight.

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That GRAND VIEW HEIGHTS overlooks the University Site;
That the University is to be built next year;
That GRAND VIEW HEIGHTS is exceptionally nice property;
That GRAND VIEW HEIGHTS overlooks the Saskatchewan River;
That you can buy a few choice lots in Grand View Heights for \$100.00 on very easy terms.

Don't Be Too Late

if you wish to buy a few lots that are sure to double in value very soon.

FOR SALE BY

L. L. PEARCE

248 JASPER AVENUE EAST, EDMONTON

OVER PENNY ARCADE

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That GRAND VIEW HEIGHTS overlooks the University Site;
That the University is to be built next year;
That GRAND VIEW HEIGHTS is exceptionally nice property;
That GRAND VIEW HEIGHTS overlooks the Saskatchewan River;
That you can buy a few choice lots in Grand View Heights for \$100.00 on very easy terms.

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At a Halloween party held in a well-known Edmonton house last week, game after game had been played. The hostess was at her wit's end to know what next to suggest to keep the guests amused, when one of them proposed that a prize should be given to the person who could make the worst face. One by one they did their level best. The judge was the hostess's husband. He took his task very seriously and finally went up to one of the ladies and said "Well, madam, I think you have won the prize."

"Oh," she said, "I wasn't playing." As I sat at one of the "Damon and Pythias" performances last week, I couldn't help thinking how different the plot would have been if a really modern playwright had had anything to do with it. What a chance there was in the last act, for instance, to have brought about a real sensation? Wasn't it natural for Hermion to assume that Damon was gone for good? Why was not some disappointed lover of years gone by near at hand to console her? Then imagine Damon returning home, Pencil Arden like, and finding another in his place. Proceedings would follow for the possession of the child, who, when they got tedious, would have won all hearts by his rendition of the latest popular song. That would have been something to stir the blood. These plays dealing with friendship and patriotism and domestic ties were all very well at one time but in the whirl of the twentieth century, what place have they on the stage? The up-to-date playwright has gotten away beyond all that.

The mantle of the late James McIntyre, who used to write notes about the cheese and the hogs of Oxford county, has fallen on an Alberta. Here is what we read in the last number of the Clarendon Review:

Alberta Red, Alberta Red,
The finest in the land,
So strong in stock, so stiff in joint
And grows in clay or sand.
The golden sunlight on the wheat,
And corn has crystallized,
Which waves its silver sheaves,
When being fructified.
For the richness of its amber,
And the beauty of its hue,
Alberta Red is hard to beat,
The best that ever grew.
It is a mine of yellow gold,
A roll of printed money,
It pays the debt and pays the farm
And fills the farmers' tills.
For the firmness of its texture
The hardness of its shell,
It has no equal anywhere
The best to buy and sell.
The snowy whiteness of its bread,
The beauty of its cakes,
The ladies know both far and wide,
As also do their Jake's.

"Heaven described by Rev. T. J. Bennett" is a headline in the Calgary Albertan. That visit of the 100,000 Club to Edmonton certainly has given the people of Calgary something to talk about.

What is the matter with the Liberal newspapers of Alberta? It is over two weeks since the head of the new University was appointed and not one of them has yet pointed out how magnanimous it was for a Grit Government to give a fit job like that to a Torrey.

An American clergyman has written a novel of 80,000 words, containing a sound moral lesson. He cannot find a publisher for it, so he gives out instalments as a sermon each Sunday in the pulpit. This has led a versifier to write these lines:
Oh, my brethren, let us ponder
On Sir Jasper Murgatroyd.
Let us shudder at the evil deeds
Which he so much enjoyed.
Let us also see a lesson
(Brethren, need we seek in vain?)
In the never-failing virtue
Of the blue-eyed George Tremaine.

Let me read to you a warmling
Bit of stuff from chapter three,
Where Sir Jasper with a fiendish grin
Draws out his snickersnee.
When young George ejects the reptile,
Having seized his neck (the scurf),
Do we extricate no mortal
From that warmling bit of stuff?
There's a wealth of local color,
I've described with mordant pen,
That Wicked Monte Carlo! What
A scene, my brethren, when
Our fair heroine Clarissa
Borrows ninetynine from a friend.

Both at one fell swoop she loses!
Ah, behold the gambler's end!
To proceed, Chap. 4. "Sir Jasper,
Whose black soul was filled with
hate,
Had been waiting in the chimney
for
The village maiden, Kate.
When he saw his victim enter
And oh, horror! lock the door.
He at once— To be continued
In our next. Hymn Fifty four.

I reproduce the following from London Opinion as a suggestion to some of my readers, who find it difficult to keep up appearances during the tight money period:
He—How can Mrs. Smythe afford to keep three servants? She—My dear, she plays bridge with them every Monday and they owe her money.

Here are two of Life's recent offerings:

A commercial traveller who makes frequent trips to the West from New York is on friendly terms with the porter of the sleeping car, who rejoices in the name of Lawrence Lee.

"Well, Lawrence," announced the salesman, gleefully, "I have good news for you. We've had a birth in our family—twins, by George."

"Dat am no birth, sir," said Lawrence; "dat's a section."

"You sweet thing!" she exclaimed to Shakespeare, for even in those days there were maiden girls. "You're just nice enough to eat!" "Odsword!" exclaimed Shakespeare, in despair, "why will every one confuse me with bacon!"

Music and Drama.

MUSICAL FESTIVALS.

Everyone who hails from the West of England knows what "The Three Choirs Festival" is. This musical festival is held triennially at Hereford, Worcester, and Gloucester and to the writer who hails from Hereford illustrates what can be done by small towns in the old country. The Cathedral choir of the three cities amalgamate annually in a whole week's festival, performing the greatest works of dead and living composers. These towns are of from 20,000 to 25,000 population, and the receipts of the Worcester festival this fall amounted to \$18,400. This is going some for a city very little larger than Edmonton.

Will Edmonton ever see such days as these? Perhaps so, but we have to make small beginnings.

Now the writer is interested in the endeavours of the musicians of Edmonton to establish a Musical Festival here every year, and one can see a glorious future before such an organization if it is only taken up with spirit and enthusiasm by the local choirs and musical societies. The musical festival in Edmonton should be the talk and envy of all Canada in time to come, but in order to attain such a standard of efficiency co-operation and zealous endeavour from both the musical associations and the public is necessary.

Too many people look upon music as an expensive luxury instead of an educational necessity and until music is looked upon as an inspiring art instead of a past-time we can hope for little better than the existing conditions in the Canadian northwest.

Let us hope, then, that the endeavours of the committee of the Alberta Musical Festival will meet with appreciating and approving aid from the public, and that we shall see the start of a festival in Edmonton before the year is ended.

Musico.

Alberta's Mormon citizens long ago won for themselves an enviable reputation for their activity along musical lines. It is now proposed to hold a festival at Cardston at an early date, entries in which are to be made to M. A. Coombs of that town before the Dec. 1st. The prize list is well worth reproducing:

1. Ladies' Duet \$10
2. Male Duet \$10
3. Ladies' Solo \$10
4. Male Solo \$10
5. Sunday School choir—not over 30 voices—over 18 years of age. Composition, "Hark, listen to the music," Dearest S. S. Song Book, page 130. \$25.
6. Male Glee \$15
7. Piano Solo—boy or girl—not over 12 years old \$5
8. Vocal, boy not over 12 years of age \$5
9. Vocal solo, girl not over 12 years of age \$5
10. Best recitation, Sunday school boy not over 12 years old \$5
11. Duet, boy and girl, not over 16 years of age, \$10
12. Choir \$50

The choir of the First Presbyterian church, Edmonton, assisted by a number of outside chorists, has begun practice on Handel's oratorio "Samson."

Lawrence Hanson was sentenced at Magrath to ten days' imprisonment for starting a prairie fire, which was gotten under control after three hours of hard work. But for the efforts of neighbors many thousands of dollars worth of property would have been destroyed. The ministers in Vermilion have formed an association.

Special Sale OF Irish Table Linen

AT
Hudson's Bay Stores

We now have for Sale some exceptional bargains in TABLE LINENS Imported direct from Ireland

1. A line of 60 inch Bleached Irish Table Damask on sale at 60c. per yard.
2. Another lot 72 inches wide for sale at 75c. and \$1.00 per yard.
3. GUARANTEED PURE IRISH LINEN
4. Three pieces of the very best quality

Irish Table Damask, 72 inches wide will be sold at \$1.25, \$1.35 and \$1.50 per yd. Twenty dozen Hemmed Irish Linen Table Napkins on sale at \$1.50 per dozen. Thirty dozen Hemmed Irish Linen Table Napkins at \$1.75 and \$2.00 per dozen. THESE ARE VERY SPECIAL

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

Arrangements have been effected by the town council of Pincher Creek whereby work on the railroad to connect the town with the C.P.R. is to start at once. The charter has been transferred to a syndicate directed by Councilman Shultz and the engineers will begin laying out the line at once. The road is known as the Alberta Coal, Oil and Wheat Railway and will eventually extend into the oil country.

The new Adelphi hotel at Lacombe was opened last week.

Fire did \$1000 damage at the electric power house in Fort Saskatchewan on Monday last week. On Tuesday the old guard-room at the barracks caught fire. But the brigade's quick response kept the flames under control. The twenty-five prisoners were prepared for removal in case the building fire broke out. They were confined, should catch fire.

Red Deer musicians have set an excellent example to those of the rest of the province by forming a choral union. The choir leaders of the four churches were chosen as a selection committee, and the following officers were elected: Hon. President, Mayor H. H. Gaetz; president, Mr. C. Palmer; 1st vice president, Mrs. C. Palmer; 2nd vice president, Mr. H. Wallace; 3rd vice president, Mr. L. M. Gaetz; secretary, Miss Bower; treasurer, Miss Wallace; librarian, Mr. Cote; conductor, Mr. F. Oulds; accompanist, Mr. Morris; executive committee, Messrs L. M. Gaetz, H. H. Wallace, W. Cowell, Foulds.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at the next Session thereof, FOR AN ACT to incorporate a Railway Company under the name of THE SASKATCHEWAN, PEACE RIVER & DAWSON RAILWAY with power to lay out, construct, equip and operate a line of railway, telegraph and telephone lines from a point in or near the City of Saskatoon in the Province of Saskatchewan thence northerly crossing the Canadian Northern Railway near Langham in the said Province and crossing the North Saskatchewan River in Township 40, Range 7, west to the Third Meridian, thence northerly to near Redberry Lake, thence northerly passing near Frog Lake to the crossing of the Athabasca River near Athabasca Landing in the Province of Alberta, thence northerly to the crossing of the Peace River near Peace River Landing in the Province of Alberta, thence northerly to the crossing of the Dease River in the Province of British Columbia about fifteen miles westerly from its outlet into the Liard River, thence northerly to the most direct feasible route to the Nisutlin River in the Yukon Territory, thence by the most direct and feasible route by utilizing the valleys of the Big and Little Salmon Rivers to the crossing of the Polty river about twenty miles above its mouth, thence

north and westerly by the most direct and feasible route to the crossing of the Stewart River near the mouth of the McQuestion River, thence northwesterly by the most direct and feasible route to the mouth of Flat Creek, a tributary of the Klondike River, thence following the left limit of the Klondike river to the crossing of the same near Rock Creek, thence westerly on the right limit of the Klondike river to Dawson City in the Yukon Territory.

WITH POWERS to acquire, lay out, construct, equip and operate in connection therewith such branch lines of railway, telegraph and telephone lines as may be found necessary or advisable; to acquire, erect, construct and maintain docks, dock yards, wharves, slips and piers at any point on or in connection with the said line of railway and branches at which the same reaches, touches or connects with any navigable waters; to acquire, build or own, charter, work and run ferries, steam and other vessels for cargo and passengers upon any navigable waters which the said line of railway and branches may reach, touch or connect with; to generate, acquire and utilize water and steam power for the purpose of compressing air or generating electricity for lighting, heating or other purposes; to use and dispose of the same, and to acquire, instal, and operate all plants and apparatus necessary for the generation of such power, and for transmission, distribution, and sale thereof; to acquire, hold and operate timber limits at any place or places which the said line of railway and branches may reach, touch or connect with; to acquire, own, construct, equip and operate in connection therewith saw mills, pulp and other mills and sell therefrom lumber, building and other material; to acquire and construct or erect and operate warehouses or elevators at any point, or points on the said line of railway and branches or at any point or points, place or places which the said line of railway and branches may reach, touch or connect with; to acquire, own and hold coal lands and work and operate coal mines thereon for the uses of the Company and for the purposes of shipping and selling coal therefrom and to enter into any agreement with any railway company whose lines of railway may connect with or be crossed by the line of the Company or its branches, or which may assist in or be conducive to the carrying out of the objects of the Company, and to make and collect tolls and charges in connection with any or all of the services which the Company will be empowered to perform and to acquire, purchase, hold or deal in stock, shares, bonds or debentures of any Company empowered to do any business which the applicant Company is empowered to do, and that the undertaking of the Company shall be declared to be for the general advantage of Canada.

SMITH & BRITTON,
Confederation Life Building,
Toronto,
Solicitors for the applicants.
DATED, this 7th day of October 1907



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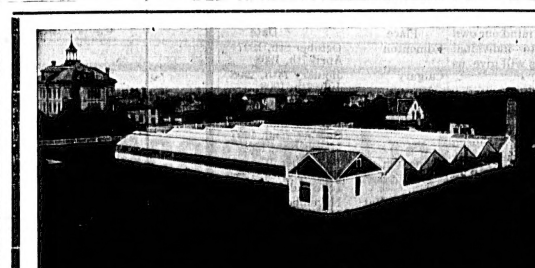
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MR. CUSHING AT VERMILION.

At the recent banquet tendered him by the Liberals of Vermilion, Hon. W. H. Cushing, minister of public works, discussed the record of the Alberta government. In thanking the assembled company for the enthusiastic reception given him, he declared that while the banquet was in his honor he knew that it was intended as a tribute to the Liberal party in the province and the Dominion.

"It is only necessary," he said, "for me to draw your attention to recent statements of leading Conservative papers in this province to convince you that we have won even the praise of our opponents. The Calgary Herald says it has no fault to find with the government, and the Strathcona Chronicle admits that it cannot find anything amongst the acts of the administration to criticize. That will prove to you that we are a unique government; that even our opponents are forced to admit that they cannot find any bad spots on our record."

GOVERNMENT'S TELEPHONE POLICY.

"Now, what has the Alberta government done for the people of Alberta since it came into power a little over two years ago. You are all interested in the telephone system which we have established in this province, and I want to say right here that there is not another province in Canada that can boast of such a system. Manitoba says it is going to have one, but up to the present not a line of wire has been strung. What is the case in Alberta? Today we have over 500 miles of wire strung, more than the Bell telephone company, which has been in the field for years, possesses. Before the end of this month towns and villages to the number of twenty or more will possess telephone exchanges and connection with other parts of the province. Had these places depended upon the Bell company for long distance connection they would have still been waiting, but the Alberta government, anxious to serve the people and rid them of monopolistic influence, has in the first two years of its history provided a vast territory and a large population with this great convenience.

"We hope to have every city, town, village and hamlet on the government lines before many years have passed. Then we are going to make a feature of the rural lines that will enable the farmers to have telephones in their homes, so that they can keep in touch with the outside world. Some of you may ask, will this telephone system enable us to talk with our sister provinces, Manitoba and Saskatchewan? Yes, I have every reason to believe that it will. Manitoba intends to construct a government system, and it is almost certain that Saskatchewan will do likewise. Then we would have three government systems in Western Canada, and there is no doubt about it, a connection would be made for long distance service.

The achievement of the Alberta government in this system of telephones is worthy of the support of the people of this province. It puts in the hands of the people one of the greatest of public utilities, and puts Alberta to the forefront amongst the provinces of the Dominion.

DIFFERENCE IN POLICIES.

"Mr. Borden, the Conservative leader, says he is in favor of public owned telephones and telegraphs, but there is a vast difference in his policy on this matter and that of the Liberal government of Alberta. He wants to buy out the Bell Telephone Company. He will not undertake the installation of a government system. When the provincial government had decided upon its telephone policy it intimated to the Bell Telephone that they were willing to purchase their long distance lines. Later on a communication was sent to them along that line, but up to the present that company has shown no inclination to sell out to the government. Consequently the Alberta government is going forward with its policy to provide for the people of Alberta a complete telephone system owned by the government.

"Mr. Borden also finds his party divided on the public ownership policy. One of his supporters is Mr. E. B. Oler, M.P., a C.P.R. director, and another is Senator Loughheed, a solicitor of that company at Calgary, and Conservative leader in the senate. It is hardly likely that these gentlemen would use their influence against the C.P.R. or for government telephones either. If they favored one they would be compelled in all reason to favor the other.

"We have heard a great deal recently about the monopolistic feature of the C.P.R. telegraph company in this country. I believe our government telephone systems may be the means of making even the telegraph companies respect the people. It will be easy for us at any time to install a telegraph system in this province; in fact, with government systems in Saskatchewan and Manitoba also, we would have a telegraph system covering the entire west, as it would be an easy matter to string an extra wire on our poles to provide us with a telegraph service.

THE GOVERNMENT CREAMERIES.

"What else has the Alberta government done? It is worthy of notice that its government ownership policy is not confined to telephones. We find it in the creameries. The output of the government creameries, eighteen in number last year was over one million pounds, and the average price per pound paid the farmers after meeting all expenses was 21-1/2 cents.

"Our educational system is being rapidly extended, laws for the general advancement of the province have been passed, and in the words of the Winnipeg Tribune, one of the most independent newspapers in Western Canada, the Alberta government can claim to be doing one of the best in the Dominion."

Sputterings of an Old-Time Frying-pan.

(Continued from page 1)

Messrs Fred Shaw and F. C. Morris, better known as Baldy, on the St. N. Barker's claim was taken up in October 1885 on Lee's Creek and Mr. H. A. Donovan arrived the year following when some more members of the Shaw family came out and wintered on the St. Mary's. This winter was the severest ever seen in these parts viz 86-87.

In May 1887 Mr. C. O. Card arrived with a party from Utah and then commenced a new epoch in the history of the southernmost part of Alberta, the effect of which is just beginning to be apparent as to what dimensions this departure is causing us to swell time alone will tell. It was this party that seriously commenced the business of grain growing. They planted their first wheat on June 2nd which ripened and was made into flour the following winter.

ADAPTING ONESELF TO CONDITIONS

Though simplicity has been one of our virtues in Alberta we have never had real justice done as to our adaptability in many things, and adaptability to peculiar circumstances sometimes most unforeseen, is one of our strongest points. So we have seen a rancher who needed a four horse team badly, and could not get four of a kind, hitch up a yoke of oxen for wheelers and then place ahead of them a mule for near-leader and a mare with a colt as off leader. If these could do what was asked of them, where's the harm?

A few discrepancies, i.e., discrepancies to very particular minds, have existed. For instance if our hard worked butcher goes for a holiday, or is off on a fishing trip, one of the carpenters takes his place because handy with saw and axe. So when you bring your meat home from the butcher shop, and it is cooked, but you remark "that this steak is tough" your wife indignantly retorts "it's not in the cooking but that meat's cut on the bias." Man never did really fathom what cutting on the bias means but he knows now that if meat "is cut on the bias that its tough." Meat cut on the bias when applied to steak probably means cut the wrong way of the grain. How bias applies to other things we leave to the ladies.

If the carpenter is not available as butcher's assistant possibly the barber takes a day or two at the game, is often neat but his execution is not as rapid, and he has a tendency to trim his job round a little bit or be finicky. Still we get fed which is the main idea and later shall probably learn to mind our own business and stick to individual trades, when specialists will give us the height of art.

Still our stock of all round men will possibly deteriorate and we may miss those who can give us healthy criticisms upon whatever we happen to be doing. And it's so much easier to criticize than to do the thing yourself. Criticism sometimes cuts short sudden remarks such as "I'm doing this, it's none of your funeral." The busy dog drops his tail and disappears quietly round the corner, the busy man goes on with his own work or his own way. Such is life and it takes so many different kinds of people to make a world, which peculiarity, if we recognized it now, would save us so much trouble and worry. For the futile efforts of some to make us all alike makes the world fussy and does little good. If we were

all alike, the world would be a failure or stop going.

The charm of the old West was its do-as-you-don't-pleasefulness. Only a little while ago we had no butcher's shops and each did his own butchering with varying degrees of skill. A farmer's or rancher's logic is the same the world over. So a critic that has met with an accident is killed to save its life and we eat it.

E.N.B.

Mr. Picard's Platform

These are a few of the important things for which I stand in the coming Municipal Election, and which are a result of twelve years experience in the City Council.

I believe in municipal ownership and government by Commission, broadened and extended and modified from time to time as circumstances shall warrant and require.

I believe in the economical and business like administration of the affairs of the City, having due regard to the efficiency of each department.

I do not approve of any public work in the future unless and until the money shall first have been arranged for, and I am further of the opinion that the City shall appoint a financial agent to represent it in established financial centres, upon such terms as shall be of advantage to the City.

I believe in a system of suffrage whereby tenants paying rent shall be entitled to a vote in municipal elections and that the City Charter should be amended to that end.

J. H. PICARD.

Ten acres directly to the north of the Hog Ranch road have been selected for the park to be donated to Strathcona by Premier Rutherford.

The first floor of the old post office building is being put into shape for occupation. It is the intention of the owners before long to put up a \$50,000 building on the site.

Public Notice.

The Supreme Court of Alberta.

There will be sittings of the Supreme Court of Alberta, both en banc, and for trial of actions at the following times and places, for the hearing of all cases, motions and other civil business:

EN BANC.	
Place	Date
Edmonton	October 8th, 1907
	April 7th, 1908
Calgary	January 14th, 1908
	July 7th, 1908
TRIAL OF ACTIONS.	
Red Deer	October 2nd, 1907
	October 22nd, 1907
	March 10th, 1908
Edmonton	November 5th, 1907
	February 4th, 1908
	June 2nd, 1908
Medicine Hat	November 5th, 1907
	March 17th, 1908
Calgary	November 19th, 1907
	February 18th, 1908
	June 16th, 1908
Macleod	December 3rd, 1907
	May 6th, 1908
Lethbridge	December 10th, 1907
	May 19th, 1908
Wetaskiwin	December 10th, 1907
	May 12th, 1908

Dated at Edmonton this 1st day of November, A.D. 1907.

S. R. WOODS,
Deputy Attorney General

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Dispensing Prescriptions

Is an every day business at most drug stores. HOW little we think about the can be exercised in COMPOUNDING THEM, an error means a FATAL DOSE and the consequences most serious.



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SURGEON DENTIST
Office over Northern Bank
Hours: 9-1, 2-5
Nights by appointment

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For the Round Trip
FOR

THANKSGIVING DAY

EXCURSIONS

Between Stations on the Canadian Northern Railway

Tickets good to go Oct. 29th to 31st inclusive. Return until November 2nd, 1907

For full information write WM. E. DUNN, City Passenger and Ticket Agent C.N.Ry. 115 Jasper Ave. East, Edmonton. Phone 525

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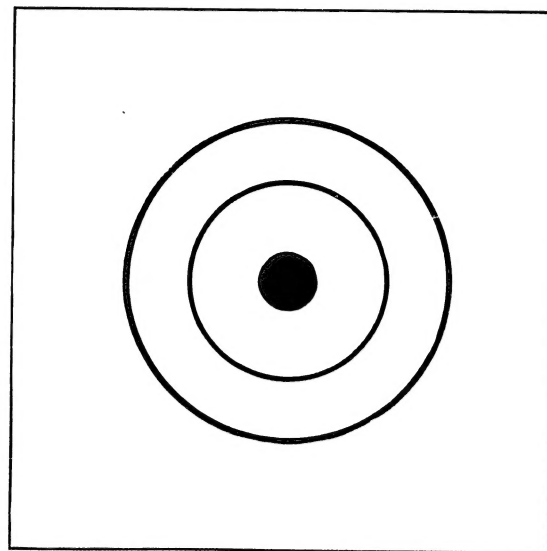
TWO PRIZES EACH WEEK

TUESDAY & FRIDAY Afternoons 1 to 5.30

Grand Prizes Given Away every Friday at 5.30 p.m.

See Prizes on exhibition in window—Two Prizes each week.

We have received so many requests from the Ladies to set aside two afternoons in each week for them that we have decided to do so.



The Ladies will have every attention and will receive instructions, if desired, in shooting, position to hold gun, loading, etc.

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GOOD POSITION

We offer you an opportunity to make something of yourself. You can obtain the assistance desired in either day or evening classes, with the most satisfactory results.

Day Classes, - \$50 for 6 months
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We make prompt shipments.

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All goods guaranteed or Money Refunded. It is a duty to you, to Your Family and to Your Pocket to investigate our prices.

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Write for our list to-day.

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Winnipeg, - Manitoba

The Week in Calgary.

That "personal protest" of the Mirror editor a couple of weeks ago gave the writer a sort of bugle call sensation. If it will be any comfort to our contemporary, the sackcloth will be doctored and the muffled drum beaten. That Edmonton isn't the only place. In fact it was with great surprise we learned that they did things that way in Edmonton. We thought Calgary was the only place, to tell the truth, where the "courtesies of the press" haven't been understood. It's fierce here, so the newspaper men say, especially with the old-timers. They apparently can't get away from the methods of older days, when "butting in" was considered the correct method for newspaper people to pursue. However it isn't only the old-timers. Some of the new-comers who have recently arrived are guilty of the same sort of thing. And they fail to understand why they don't see newspaper men running around in their dingy little affairs, hat in hand, obsequiously beseeching to be allowed in so that they can "have something to put in the paper about it" next day. The telegraphic service is too good nowadays for newspaper people to worry about reports of the functions of people too consummately ignorant or too "ornery" mean to send invitations and tickets to them.

But that kind of thing isn't all the newspaper men of Calgary complain about. There exists an antipathy among the public men of the city regarding the place of newspapers in public life. The "closed committee" men of the city council furnish but one example of this. Of course, it is comparatively easy to account for this twentieth century exhibition of the spirit of the Dark Ages. These men have either lived in Calgary exclusively for the last twenty years, and have known only village methods of transacting business during most of that time, or are men from some obscure hamlet of the Old Country, where a newspaper man was never seen and only the squire ever reads a paper. The close committee have not saved trouble this year. It is with the committees which have pursued the dark lantern method that all the trouble of the last few weeks has been. On the other hand, Alderman Watson, for instance, has lost nothing to himself or the city by his wide-open committee policy, not a single dollar nor a solitary hour of time. And he has gained through this and his unflinching courtesy to newspaper representatives, a very great deal. Leaving personal animosity out of the question, he has had the unflinching confidence of the people all through the year. The ratepayers have felt that the water works department really belonged to them and have taken an interest in it. The consequence is that valuable suggestions are made outside of committees by the men on the streets regarding the department. Other committees could have a similar helpful interest if they wished it. But they prefer to treat the public generally as their enemies, and regard with a double portion of this spirit the newspaper men, through whom they may most readily reach the public.

Somewhat it seems impossible to make these mossbacks realize that it is the public business they are transacting and the public's money they are spending; that the public ought to know what its trustees are doing and that the modern means of communication between the public and its trustees is the daily newspaper.

In spite of his constant Christian life, out-standing scholarship and magnetic influence as a teacher Dr. Workman of Wesley College, Montreal, has been turned adrift by the authorities of the church for "heretical teaching." "By their fruits ye shall know them," said the teacher of Nazareth. It would seem that it is not so nowadays with the churches which bear His name. "By their creeds ye shall know them," is the modern test. Prophecy and knowledge will vanish away, but charity faileth never, taught Paul of Tarsus. Whether the love of God shows in the life or not, the doctrines of the church must be preserved, says the modern ecclesiastical council to those over whom it rules. It matters not if the minds and hearts of those upon whom they sit in judgment are as barren as the fruit of the celestial kingdom as the desert of Sahara, so long as no strange fruit appears, however beautiful or lovely. The vegetation of days gone by may lie thick and mouldering upon the mental and spiritual life of to-day, choking and deadening growth of new life, but the seed that the winds of heaven have carried to the beautiful soil must not develop into the rarer flowers whose loveliness may breathe thoughts divine into the hearts of the flock upon the way—unless that flower is already known and named and catalogued. Are these ecclesiastical "heresies" hunters jealous? Is it because they themselves have not caught the vision of things new as well as old that they banish from their presence in horror any who dare mould their thought and life according to the interpretations which added ages of scholarship have given? If it is not for this reason, WHY is it they will allow philosophy to make its advances? They do not insist that Kant and Hegel have

said the last word about tetrachyphes—but theology must stand still. Funny, isn't it? Think of the monks of the Dark Ages thought or leave the church of your fathers!—is that ridiculous or isn't it? To the mind of the writer it certainly is.

The church to which Dr. Workman belonged is not alone in this regard, of course. It is only about a year ago that the hide-bound editor of Watchman and Truth (accused Professor Cross of "doing the devil's work" in McMaster University. It is only a short time since the same man was driven from the Walmer Road church in Toronto because he merely dared to present—not to advocate—some of the views of modern scholars to a class of young people in his church, who, thirsting for knowledge, had asked their scholarly minister to help them. The Guyatt case at Ponoka is more recent still (the writer intends to let up on this Guyatt case when he gets good and ready, by the way, and if he's a reliable judge of himself that won't be for some time yet), when a bunch of theological quacks turned down an arts and theology graduate of McMaster University because he dared to form a consistent conclusion of the proposition that good is stronger than evil and refused to say that the death of Jesus of Nazareth meant only an expiation of guilt. For the personality of the majority of the men who composed the "council of Ponoka" the writer has great respect, but does not hesitate to say that in the realm of theology, with the exception of one or two of those present, they were quacks nothing more, some of them never having spent a day in a theological institution in their lives, and others so many years ago that they have forgotten they were urged to grow "in the knowledge of Jesus Christ" as well as in grace. Such incidents will continue to occur till the Church comes to recognize that membership within it does not ensure an expert knowledge of theology any more than being janitor in a medical college entitles one to the M.D. degree. The day has come (it came long ago) when the church should appoint courts of doctrine, selected from the very best men within their folds, men who have earnestly and fearlessly followed the gleam of truth wherever it beckoned. Such alone are competent to judge of a ministerial candidate's theology. Let the rank and file judge of his character and of his worth—they are competent for that—but not of his views of the final supremacy of good, the atonement, and other disputed questions. Or else let us be content to let our church be a mere training ground here in Alberta, and when a graduate of a medical college wants to practice his profession call a meeting of the most intelligent and investigate his knowledge of modern diseases and their remedies. Then, if the oldest inhabitants turn down the men upon whom the Toronto or McGill faculties of medicine have set their seal, so much the worse for Toronto and McGill for not teaching their men from the oldest inhabitant's viewpoint.

It's to be hoped there is a good deal in that movement to form a debating league in the city. The various young men's clubs are already doing a great deal to foster an intelligent acquaintance with public and national affairs among their members and to develop an art of oratory. The rivalry which a competitive league would give would be a great incentive to the further development of these qualities. The proposition is being received with great favor on all sides, and it is very probable that a Debating League of Young Men's Clubs will be a popular feature in the life of Calgary in the very near future.

THE DEFENCE OF BRITAIN.

Mr. Harold Begbie's Spirited Talk to Canadians.

Mr. Harold Begbie, one of the most entertaining writers among the many British journalists who have lately visited Canada, has been paying some very pretty tributes to this country in the London Daily Chronicle. Now he turns his attention to certain young Canadians who refer slightly to the "Old Country," and model their conduct and ideas on American lines. Mr. Begbie must think there are quite a number of them or he would not take the matter so seriously.

"I should like to tell you," says the writer as if in conversation with such a young gentleman "that my country, far from being old and worn, is in the very flush and dawn of its manhood. That it is the greatest country in the world, that it has the pleasantest customs, the most agreeable manners, and infinitely the strongest arm of any other nation under the firmament. Further, I should like to tell you that without my country, the 'Old Country,' as you obligingly call it, your country could not exist for three agitations of a gopher's tail; and further that if you were to cut the wire to-morrow it would not interrupt a single cricket match in England or cool a single bowl of porridge on the western slopes of our Scottish Highlands. If you will journey to British Columbia and engage yourself in conversation with the old-timers, you will find that what I have told you is their own settled and well-reasoned conclusion. "Now, young gentlemen, I wish

you particularly to bear in mind the following considerations whenever you hear your simple people talking hot air about the Old Country. It is from our island that we send every year, out of our schools and universities, young and healthy boys, who rule vast provinces and bless with justice millions of alien people. They ask no one to wave flags, but they maintain peace throughout India. They ask no one to sing 'Rule Britannia,' but they sow with corn the desert of Egypt. Consider the miracles of Egypt! That miracle is the work of the Old Country—the work of her boys. From the same Old Country we draw boys who crowd the ships of Britain and protect on every sea the commerce of people kind enough to fly the Union Jack, and unkind enough to speak unkindly of the 'Old Country.' From the same country is directed the Consular Service, of which a noble use is made, without fee, by our hardheaded Britons beyond the seas.

The health of the people of the Old Country, their share in the refinements of civilization, their wealth, their strength, and their learning, continues to increase. Our men of science, our theologians, our publicists and newspaper illuminators. Our politicians are long-headed, honorable men. Our banking business and our insurance business inhabit the lofty place of security. There is nothing in all the world like the Manchester Ship canal and the dockyard at Portsmouth. We have a perfect post office. We have judges beyond the reach of bribes, newspapers beyond the reach of corruption, politicians who cannot be got at. Our hospitals are the wonder of the world. Our charity is prodigious. The kindness and sweetness of our home life is not to be matched. We are civilized. We work and we also live. We are rich, but we are also human. Listen I pray you. This Great Britain of ours, young gentlemen, is hopeful about its colonies, and is proud of her colonies; but a hen, even when her chickens have learned to peck for themselves, still lays eggs. Pray me not think that Britannia is a meddling, Brianna is no fool. Britannia is quite well, I thank you. If you prefer American customs and manners, if you would desire the American spirit and not the British spirit to inspire your politics, your home life, your administrations of the law, your literature, and your art—go before an audience of old timers and propose an application to Washington for painless absorption. But whatever line you follow, be so good as to remember when you

speaking of the 'Old Country' that Great Britain is flourishing in the van of the nations, and whenever you hear the name of Great Britain, if you cannot go so far as to take off your hat, at least refrain from the spittoon, I observe, is prolific in your country."

The first banquet under the auspices of the Innisfail Institute was a striking success, fully one hundred and twenty-five people being present. A lengthy toast list was done honor to by prominent citizens.

Mrs. Edward Farrell, whose husband's farm is fourteen miles north of Vermilion was burned to death on Oct. 26, her clothing becoming ignited while she was engaged with other members of the household in fighting a prairie fire.

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THE MAGIC OF THE WORLD-WIDE LOYALTY TO THE BRITISH SOVEREIGN—QUEEN VICTORIA'S LETTERS.

"When I was a child," writes Harold Begbie in a letter to the Daily Chronicle, London, from Vancouver last August, "and kneeling on a high-backed chair in the choir of a Suffolk church, I used to wonder, while I listened against the green-tinted diamond-paned windows, and the crowing of roosters came with the drowsy sunshine through the open door, whether the dear, sad-faced old lady in a widow's cap, whose picture hung in our nursery above the grey rocking horse, knew that my father was praying for her good health."

I used to wonder, too, whether she ever reflected how at that particular moment from one end of England to the other, men were breathing her woman's name into the hearing of the King of Kings, Lord of Lords, the only Ruler of Princes. How wonderful for that little lady to think of this universal supplication—how humbling, how uplifting! Did she bow her head very, very low, I wondered, as the chorist prayers of England rose in the hush of those Sabbath morns from city and town, from village and hamlet—the voice of her great little England approaching the confidence of God on her behalf?

"Must heartily do we beseech thee with thy great favor to behold our most gracious Sovereign Lady, Queen Victoria."

"The innocent wonder of childhood lies far behind me on the dusty road of life. He who prayed and she for whom he prayed have both outsoared the shadow of our Suffolk. Other children play in that Suffolk glebe, a different voice wakes the Sabbath echoes in that village church, and another inhabits the majestic splendour of the throne of England."

"But here in Canada, not in a church, but at the disordered table of a banquet far away in the West, with the crown of the Pacific ocean in my ears and the scents of a deep cool pine forest stealing into the candles through the opening of a tent, I find my wonderment follows the ancient trail of a far-away childhood."

"Does Edward the Seventh, I ask myself, ever reflect that in all the zones of the world, night after night, year in, year out, at the old familiar call, 'God bless the King,' men of Shakespeare's blood and Alfred's lineage spring to their feet, as at the sound of a trumpet, and the local welkin rings with the anthem of the British race?"

"The King! God bless him! Does he feel the magic of this world-wide loyalty."

At one time or another I imagine the most of us have asked ourselves the self-same question.

Why and whence our intense love for the little Queen across the water, who went to her rest but a few years since, why our unremitting love and devotion to her son, our present King?

What we have known in part as the answer, that it was the woman behind the Queen, the man behind the throne, through the recent publication of Her late Majesty's letters, edited by Mr. A. C. Benson and Lord Esher, we now realize in a more comprehensive way.

The idea which the public creates of the personality of a King, a famous actress or author is a curious composite. It first calls up a hazy conception of the object; then the ever-present newspaper portrait gives a black and white outline to this vague idea of a man or woman, and finally some stray items which run around the press, complete the personality. The way in which these burrs stick to the mental image of a man is surprising. Dickens and his splendid waistcoats, Lamb and his stouter, Byron and his club-foot, are inseparable in our pictures of the men. But if the journals and magazines do occasionally lead us far afield in our conception of personalities, have they not also done much to foster this very love and loyalty which occasioned Mr. Begbie so much surprise.

In place of a haughty Queen on a throne did they not give us a woman—a little lovable, human woman, whom we always thought of in a big poke bonnet. It sounds ridiculous, but the bonnet was a necessary complement to the picture. It added just that touch of the ordinary that made the Queen one of us, a woman who might have the same worries and feelings as the rest of us when it came to a question of millinery.

And again while the world's press has never failed to pay due homage to the statesman-like conduct of her Most Gracious Majesty, neither have they omitted to keep us informed of her little common acts of kindness and humanness. Her politics were wonderfully keen and far-sighted, and men the world over have done

them proper homage, but after all it was her solicitude for a sick maid, her little trials and sorrows of daily life that made the irresistible appeal, and inspired such a hero-worship as is almost unprecedented.

And if we have always loved her from the vague image, which after all was to a certain extent enveloped in the majesty of the throne, how much more must we tenderly regard her when we read the intimate correspondence that dates from her early girlhood to the end of her momentous reign.

We knew that she was human, that life touched her here and there with its stinging darts, even as it does us more ordinary mortals, but then who could imagine our staid little Queen the prey of the selfsame jealousies and vagaries as Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Smith—any of us, yet listen.

"Lord Melbourne said: 'The Queen is very proud of the Prince's utter indifference to the attractions of all ladies. I told her Majesty that these were early days to boast, which made her rather indignant. I think she is a little jealous of his talking much, even to men.'"

"The Prince is bored with the sameness of his chess every evening. He would like to bring literary and scientific people about the Court, vary the society, and infuse a more useful tendency into it. The Queen, however, has no fancy to encourage such people. This arises from a feeling on her part that her education has not fitted her to take part in such conversation; she would not like conversation to be going on in which she could not take her fair share, and she is far too open and candid in her nature to pretend to one atom more knowledge than she really possesses on such subjects."

It might be John we were keeping home from the club or John's loyalty to himself of which we were boasting, so natural and altogether human are the sentiments.

Again:—

"To-night we are going to the opera in state, and will hear and see Jenny Lind who is perfection in Norma, which is a conservative one of her best parts. Poor Grisi is quite going off, and after the pure angelic voice and extremely quiet acting of J. Lind, she seems quite passe. Poor thing! she is quite furious about it, and was excessively impertinent to J. Lind."

Conceive of a Queen's being so efficiently well-informed in court and outside gossip to know all about poor Grisi's being furious and impertinent and all the rest of it. It sounds for all the world like an Edmonton town-house confidence!

Woman's delightful illogicality and impatience with business demands was surely never better exemplified than in the following:—

"Albert becomes really a terrible man of business; I think it takes a little off from the gentleness of his character, and makes him so preoccupied. I grieve over all this, as I cannot enjoy these things, much as I interest myself in general European politics; but I am every day more convinced that we women, if we are to be good women, feminine and amiable and domestic, are not fitted to reign; at least it is contrary to that drive themselves to the work which it entails."

"It takes a little off from the gentleness of his character." Oh adorable and human woman, no wonder we have loved you!

The letters are full of little domestic touches that witness to that great instinct of womanliness that so endeared Queen Victoria to her people. She writes to one lady to be sure to bring her baby with her. She invents little pet names for the children. "We find Fussy amazingly advanced in intellect, but alas! also in naughtiness." "Poor fat Alice has the ear-ache."

"Vicky was kicked off her pony—a quiet beast—but not the least hurt; this is more than three weeks ago. Alfred (whom you will recollect I told you was so terribly heedless and entirely indifferent to all punishment, etc.) tumbled downstairs last week. He was not seriously hurt at all, and quite well the next morning, only with a terribly black, green, and yellow face, and very much swelled. He might have been killed."

The following throw a very interesting light on the Queen's deep mother-love for our present King.

"29th November, 1841. "Our little boy is a wonderfully strong and large child, with very large dark blue eyes, a finely-formed but somewhat large nose, and a pretty little mouth. I hope and pray he may be like his dearest papa. He is to be called Albert, and Edward is to be his second name. Fussy, dear child, is still the great pet amongst us all, and is getting so fat and strong again."

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MONEY TO LEND

EDMONTON, ALBERTA

"December 1841.
"I wonder very much who our little boy will be like. You will understand how fervent my prayers, and I am (sure) everybody's, must be, to see him resemble his angelic, dearest father in every respect, both in body and mind. Oh! my dearest uncle, I am sure if you knew how happy, how blessed I feel, and how proud I feel in possessing such a perfect being as my husband.

Her letter to King Leopold, her uncle, the day after her marriage is all womanly—the Queen for the time, being absolutely submerged in the wild happiness of the girl who has married the man she adored.

"11th February, 1840.
"My Dearest Uncle,—I write to you from here, the happiest, happiest being that ever existed. Really, I do not think it possible for anyone in the world to be happier, or as happy as I am. He is an Angel, and his kindness and affection for me is really touching. To look in those dear eyes, and that dear sunny face, is enough to make me adore him. What I can do to make him happy will be my great delight."

Other letters there are of state significance, intensely interesting commentaries on famous people and events—in fact the bulkiness of the correspondence must have appalled the compilers, but enough has been quoted to give an intimate conception of the real Queen Victoria, the woman.

Murray, the publisher, says there has never been such a demand for a book, the first supply that left the world-renowned publishing house, weighing over twenty five tons. This in face of the fact that the three volumes cost upwards of fifteen dollars.

So the little Queen is as dearly loved and as interesting a personality departed—as she ever was in life. Hearts are not always forgetful.

In closing let me quote the conversation of a Canadian overheard by Harold Eggle in the gloom of a Coast garden.

"The loveliness and tenderness of the tribute has from my point of view never been equalled.
"When I caught sight of her," he mutters, "I felt my jaw grow stiff, and my heart stop beating. I couldn't breathe. I believe I went white as death. I believe I cried. She looked so little and crumpled up in her carriage. Her face was like old ivory. She didn't bob to the people, but just stared at them, like a person saying good-bye. As around her were kings and princes and soldiers. And the bands were playing and the flags were waving, and the streets were rocking with hurrahs. And there she went—the little old lady in a big bonnet. It was great. My God, it was great."

HOME AND SOCIETY

To London Town from Babylon
The pagan of the world goes by
For you, for you, I pause and sigh
A Stander-By!

The social gleanings of the past week hardly take much time in the telling. While apparantly everyone has enjoyed as many distractions in a social way as they could conveniently manage, no affairs of any magnitude have eventuated. On Friday evening Mrs. Cross was the hostess of a small dance, given in honor of Mr. Mowat Biggar and his fiancée, Miss Muriel Whitney, when a very little party had at perfectly lovely time of it, dancing in the soft glow of candlelight, the fuse, fortunately, having burned out just prior to the guests' arrival. I never remember seeing pretty girls look prettier, nor a home more attractive, and I got to wondering why we didn't have more of these fascinating candlelight parties, so happily reminiscent of the courtly days of our quaint minuet and rich brocades and great handsome buckles and knee breeches. Mrs. Cross, was as always, beautifully frocked, wearing a charming gown of pale blue crepe de chine, which became her wonderfully. She was assisted in doing the honors of the house by Mr. Cross who gave everyone a hearty word of greeting. Miss Whitney the guest of honor wore a pretty gown of green figured voile over a pale green slip and looked so sweet and happy.

Supper was served at midnight, Richardson's orchestra furnishing the music.

Miss Muriel Whitney left for her home in the east on Wednesday afternoon to prepare for her wedding, which will probably take place in July or August next.

Mrs. J. H. Woods of Calgary has been a guest of Mrs. Sydney Woods for the past week.

Mrs. Hardisty entertains at a Euchar party this (Friday) evening.

On Tuesday evening a number of the younger set attended the roller skating rink, and later went on for an informal supper to Mrs. Farde's.

Much heartfelt sympathy will go out to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Morris on the death of the former's sister on Saturday morning at Mr. Garnet Morris's residence. Mr. and Mrs. Morris have had more sorrow than falls to the lot of the majority of late, and I am sure that their unusually large number of friends will extend them and the

sorely-bereaved widow, all sympathy in this trying time.

More encouraging news has been coming in regarding Mrs. Goldwin Kirkpatrick's condition, this week, and one may now venture to hope that the worst is over, though her convalescence must necessarily be a tedious one. Many expressions of anxiety and wishes for a speedy recovery have found their way to the Hospital all through Mrs. Kirkpatrick's illness, a host of friends sharing in the anxiety felt by her husband and relations.

Mrs. Balmer Watt will in future receive on the first and third Tuesdays of the month (the day of the street) instead of the first and third Thursdays as formerly.

Mr. Jaffray the former accountant of the Imperial Bank is away to Prince Albert, relieving manager for an indefinite time. While the term "relieving" insinuates a hope of a return, the hope in the present instance is only father to the wish, as the little bird whispers his advancement is a permanent one.

On Monday a number of his bachelor friends gave him a merry send-off dinner at Cronn's, when every thing was very well done, even down to the speeches.

Mr. Jaffray's departure will be a matter of universal regret, his quiet, sterling worth while being best known to his intimate friends, being very generally recognized and appreciated. The Saturday News wishes him all good luck and fortune in his new field and—despite the knowing little bird's whispered confidence, all speedy return.

Miss Dentrice Beck left last week to visit her fiancé's relatives at the coast. Later, I believe, she is to spend some time in England.

A steady stream of callers found their way to Mrs. James Biggar's on Tuesday, when her mother, Mrs. McMurrich of Toronto assisted her in receiving and charmed everyone by her sweet manner.

Mrs. Sifton and Mrs. Sisley of Calgary have been guests at the Alberta during the week, the Chief Justice being busily engaged with court duties, while the ladies have been deluged with callers and invitations for impromptu teas and similar distractions.

The paper chase on Saturday will start from Gallagher-Hull's flat across the bridge at 2.45 p.m.

Miss Weatherall of Seventh street commenced her afternoon Kindergarten class on Monday, and hopes that any parents desirous of sending their children will do so at as early a date as possible.

Mrs. Nightingale was the hostess of a petite bridge on Saturday evening, the guests enjoying an interesting game.

I meant to have told you last week that it is my intention to resume the Correspondence Column, formerly a feature of the Mirror, at the urgent request of some of the old readers of the page. As I confided while the correspondence was running, this department could easily be made the best feature of the woman's department. You all have ideas, a great many of you don't agree with mine, you are constantly coming across interesting items and things, why not share them? Besides, do you not see you have the opportunity of practising good writing, there being nothing like cold hard type for showing up faults and imperfections. I hope you will make this feature a successful one, you can. Western minds are usually bright and why not then their pens?

If you remember in connection with the Correspondence I ran character delineations, anyone desirous of a study of their writing being required to enclose the "Correspondence coupon" attached below, with their letter. Now before we start please remember I will not delineate a character in return for a communication of two lines. Read the directions above the coupon and then try and write me of something, that interests you. Will "Mary J." and "Ernest" please wait until next week for a reply to their communications?

CORRESPONDENCE COLUMN.

Those desiring a delineation of their character from their handwriting should write a letter at least one hundred words in length and sign a name of their own. The correspondence should be in no wise of a confidential nature. The editor should be made to discuss some subject of interest. The coupon attached below should be clipped and enclosed and the letter addressed to "Editor," care of the Saturday News.

Correspondence Coupon

The Toronto News says: "Announcement has been made among friends and relatives of the engagement of Miss Mary Hagarty, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George F. Hagarty and Mr. B. Morton Jones, of Lethbridge, son of the Rev. Septimus and Mrs. Jones.

The first election of Benchers of the Law Society of Alberta has resulted as follows, the first nine being the successful candidates: James Muir, K.C., Calgary, 90; C. P. Conynghre, K.C., Lethbridge, 79; W. L. Walsh, K.C., Calgary, 72; J. C. F. Brown, K.C., Edmonton, 64; D. G. White, Medicine Hat, 58; Don. J. A. Loughheed, K.C., Calgary, 55; H. C. Taylor, Edmonton, 51; G. W. Greene, Red Deer, 40; O. M. Biggar, Edmonton, 39; E. P. McNeil, Meleed, 35; W. Short, K.C., Edmonton, 32; C. C. McCann, K.C., Edmonton, 27; R. B. Bennett, N.C., Calgary, 20; J. L. Crawford, Red Deer, 14; C. R. M. Tehell, Medicine Hat, 13; James Short, K.C., Calgary, 12; E. C. Emery, Edmonton, 11; E. B. Edwards, K.C., Edmonton, 11; F. C. Jamieson, Strathcona, 11.

Messrs. Muir, Conynghre, Brown, Loughheed, Taylor and Greene are among the oldest members of the Bar of the province. Mr. Walsh is a practitioner of long standing, though coming to Calgary from Dawson City but four or five years ago. Messrs. Biggar and White have been in practice for a comparatively short period of time, but each has won for himself an enviable position in the profession of his respective city.

A dangerous looking blaze damaged the kitchen of the Drirard hotel at Wetaskiwin on Friday of last week.

Rev. Willis James will be inducted into the rectorship of St. John's Episcopal church, Pincher Creek, on Nov. 17th.

The Cardston Star says that while 750 votes were cast in that electoral district at the last provincial election, there will be over 1000 at the next.

Russell Smith, a rancher living near Medicine Hat, is in a serious condition as a result of a fall from a horse. He lay unconscious on the prairie for a considerable part of

The nine year old daughter of Prudente Leagl of Coleman was killed by a runaway team on Sunday Oct. 27th.

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